

The Gazette brings you the news of the world every morning in the year—carefully edited, complete but concise, and effectively displayed.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

NO. 11,703 41ST YEAR

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1912

Sun rises today, 6:00; sets, 5:06. Mean temperature yesterday, 39. Weather today—Fair. Sunshine yesterday, 0 per cent of possible.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

AMERICANS SEE STRIKE LEADERS ON TRIAL TODAY

SALEM POLICE READY FOR POSSIBLE RIOT

Defenseless Town in O^{State} America Bombed for Three Days

Lopizzo Murder Case

Historical and Natural History Society

Interest

WOMEN AND BABIES KILLED

Attack Unequaled Except Slaughter by Zelaya in 1893

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 29.—Americans in Managua know now what a sickening tragedy a Central American revolution is. They have passed through a month of turmoil, witness a three days' battle, and experienced the horrors of a bombardment. They have seen the people of the city public stricken, women and children killed; have born the sufferings of hunger in a town beleaguered and have had miraculous escapes from exploding shells and bullets.

The capital of Nicaragua in August was the focal point of a revolution when Gen. Luis Mena, the deposed minister of war, was the head. The two military heroes of the rising of 1899-10, which overthrew Zelaya, were Emiliano Chamorro and Luis Mena. Mena became minister of war and organized the assembly which in October, 1911, elected him president of the republic for the term beginning January 1, 1912.

United States Intervened.

Then the United States stepped in. The American minister notified Mena that his election was regarded as premature and a violation of the agreement with the representative of the United States. General Mena was deposed later as minister of war and General Chamorro was appointed commander-in-chief of the army. Mena eventually fled and armed the Liberals. Thus began the revolution that reached its climax in the bombardment of noncombatants—a violation of all the morals, even of revolutions in Central America, except in the case of Zelaya, who bombarded Managua in 1893 in the revolt that established him as dictator.

It was no part of Mena's plan to take Managua by assault. General Zeledón, vice minister of war under Zelaya, was responsible for that when Mena lay helpless on sick bed.

The bombardment began on a Monday morning, although Zeledón had been warned that thousands of innocent women and children were in the city. All day the savage shelling continued, the shells exploding all over the town. By a strange fatality women and children were the victims. In one house a mother and her four daughters were wounded. A child sitting on a doorstep was cut in two. A woman with her babe at her breast running across the street, was struck by a shell and both were instantly killed. One hundred and thirty-six women and children were killed or wounded.

Many Buildings Destroyed.

The second evening of the bombardment a shell hit the presidential house and exploded in a room where the resident and his cabinet were in conference with General Chamorro. No

(Continued on Page Three.)

POLICE AND PARADES IN BATTLE WITH CLUBS

I. W. W. Demonstrators Charge Bluecoats and Fight When Ordered to Disperse

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 29.—Police and parades fought with knives and clubs today prior to a demonstration by members of the Industrial Workers of the World. Two officers were stabbed, a number of demonstrators were clubbed and an I. W. W. leader was captured after a hard fight and then freed.

Two arrests were made. Carlo Tresca of Pittsburgh, an editor and an organizer of the Industrial Workers, was in custody, but gained his freedom a minute or two later. Persons who saw Tresca's arrest said he was rescued by comrades. Tresca said the police let him go. All the police professed ignorance of the occurrence.

The clash was unexpected. More than 20,000 operatives met at the railroad station to welcome 100 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who had come from Boston to participate in a parade to the graves of Anna Lopizzo and John Ramy, who were killed in the strike riots last January. After the visitors had detained an impromptu parade started, turning finally into Essex street, the main business thoroughfare.

No Permit to Parade.

No application had been made for a parade permit. The police, notified that the operatives were marching, attempted to end the demonstration. A squad of 20 officers was sent to Essex and Lawrence streets, where they threw a line across Essex street and awaited the procession.

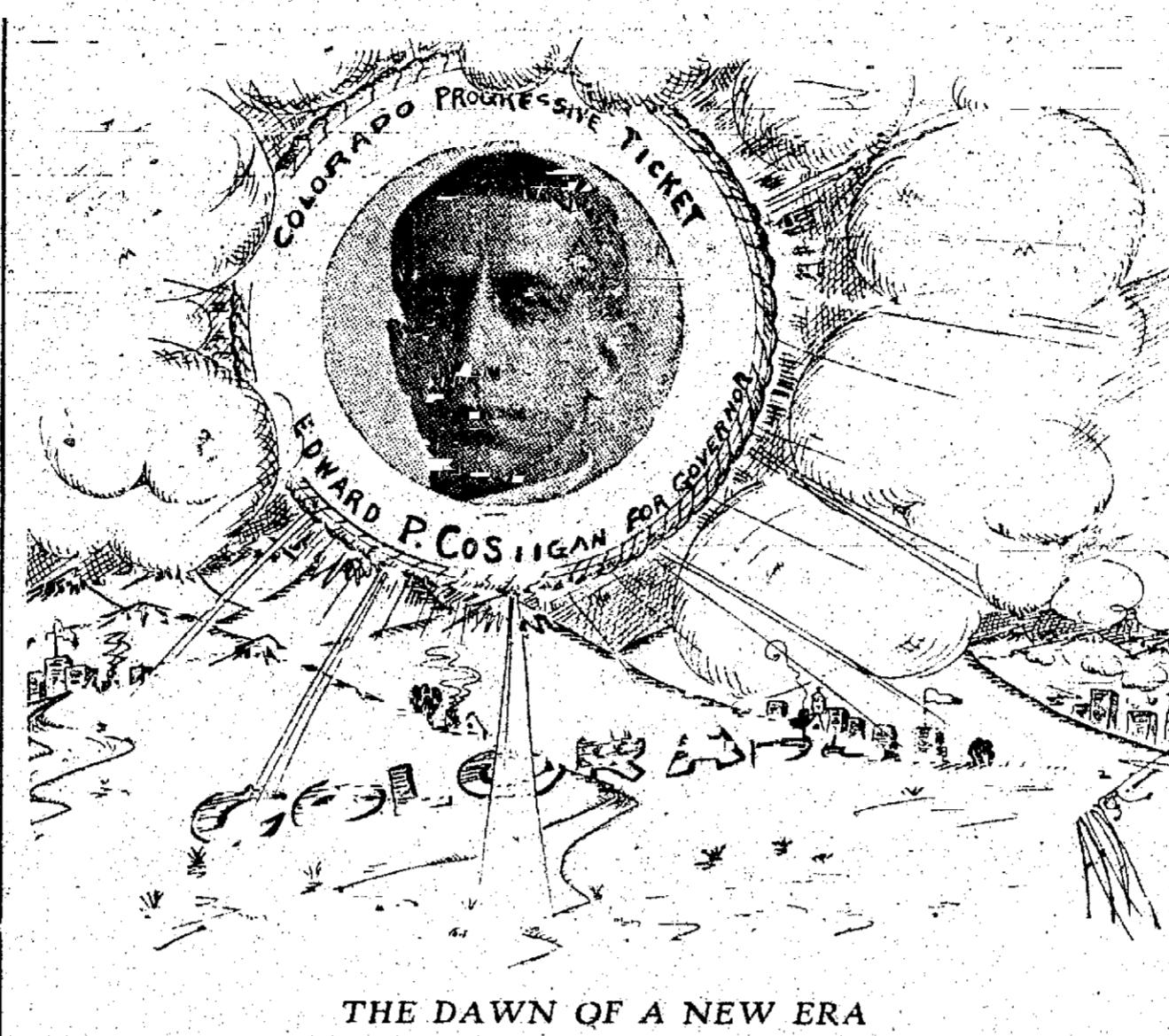
Two large banners were carried by the marchers. One was inscribed "The

Prisoner Makes Escape.

Angered by the arrest of their leader, the crowd made a rush for the officers. The police appeared to be fighting to hold the prisoner, but a moment or two later Tresca was at liberty.

During the fight two Italians, Sebastian de Mano and Vito Longo, started an impromptu parade, turned, running

(Continued on Page Three.)



QUINCY MURDER MAY BE WORK OF AX-MAN

Four Killed in Bed and House Fired in Attempt to Conceal Crime

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 29.—Four persons were murdered near here Friday night under circumstances indicating one of the most revolting crimes in the history of the state. The home of the victim was burned in an effort to destroy the bodies, but two of them escaped the flames sufficiently to show that the heads had been split open with an axe.

The dead are Charles Pfanschmidt, his wife, their 15-year-old daughter, Blanche, and Miss Emma Kaempen, 21 years old, a teacher who was visiting Miss Pfanschmidt.

The authorities believe the murder is the work of a degenerate of the same kind as the perpetrators of similar murders in Iowa, Kansas and Colorado recently.

Pfanschmidt was wealthy. Miss Kaempen was a daughter of a Quincy contractor.

Developments indicate that all four were murdered before the house was destroyed by fire. While the bodies of the victims are charred almost beyond recognition, the head of Miss Kaempen is well preserved, and at the top of the skull is a wound evidently made with an axe. She and Mrs. Pfanschmidt were found partly under a mattress, which had to some extent protected their bodies from the flames. A pillow upon which Miss Kaempen had been lying was not burned. It is soaked with blood.

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SPOR'TING NEWS

CHANCE DENIES MURPHY'S
CANARD ABOUT DRINKING

CHICAGO Sept. 29—Frank L. Chance, manager of the Chicago Nationals, said here today he had received no official notification that he had been deposed from that position by Charles W. Murphy, president of the club, and that he was ready to sign a contract to manage the Cubs next year. Murphy said there was no likelihood of Chance being retained as manager.

"I stand exactly on what I have said before," said Mr. Murphy. "There is no change in the situation. My edict with regard to drinking by the Cubs and the announcement that Mr. Chance will not be manager next year stand just as they were first expressed."

Chance said he had nothing to retract in his vigorous repudiation of charges that drinking habits among the Cubs had lost games for the team but he denied he had any intention of cutting off his own head as manager by the statements of that he had any intention of leaving the team unless he was forced to.

No Official Notice Yet

I have no official notice that a contract will not be offered me to go on with the management of the Cubs next year, said Chance. I don't want to say that I won't be manager until I know it is so. I am ready to sign a contract at any time it is presented to me.

I want to say that I do not back down a whit on my assertion that chances that the Cubs lost pennants by

Baseballs Carry Farther
Here Than in New York

Hugh S. Fullerton writes an interesting article on the Physics of Baseball in the October American Magazine. Following is an extract.

Every move of the ball game affords a problem. Then, in basic conditions which in themselves are worthy of study. Consider atmospheric pressure. Did you know that a man who can throw a baseball 350 feet on the Polo grounds in New York, on a dead calm day can throw the same ball almost 400 feet at the Denver ball park? Did you realize that a tall foul hit straight up at Philadelphia will not rise to within 15 feet of the height it would have risen under exactly the same initial power in Colorado Springs? Did you know that the San Francisco outfielders play an average of 15 feet closer to the home plate than they would dare play in Phoenix Ariz.? Did you know that a fast curve ball will break four or five inches farther in the same distance than it would than it will at Albuquerque? N. M.

There is a professor of physics down there in a university which turns

RED SOX FAVORED

IN 10-8 BETTING

NEW YORK Sept. 29—Bettings on the 10-8 game at 10 to 8 with the odds offered by supporters of the Boston Red Sox. A party of high brokers sent a sum of \$10,000 to an established bookmaker offering to wager it against \$8,000 in the 10-8 game the Giants. It is thought probable that the odds on the 10-8 game are the best in the field. The 10-8 game is the only one in the season in which the Giants and the Red Sox are only one game apart. At Metcalf's men are even on the 10-8 game this year. The 10-8 game is the only one in the season in which the Red Sox are even on the 10-8 game this year.

Cubs Fined \$600

for Overcrowding

CHICAGO Sept. 29—A 100-dollar fine was imposed on the New York Giants by Charles C. of the National League, who said \$600 today. It was imposed by the the president of the club, who is not a member of the board of directors, on account of the seating capacity of the club, which was blocked with spectators. The New York manager was fined \$100.

MAKES NEW RECORD FOR SWIM ACROSS FRISCO BAY

SAN FRANCISCO Sept. 29—Walter Pomeroy of the San Francisco Olympic club, established a new swimming record across San Francisco bay today, covering the distance of about 14 miles in one hour 51 minutes and 12 seconds. The former record was 16 hours, 8 min. 32 sec.

MAIS BROW MAKES NEW MARK FOR DIRT TRACK DISTANCE

DETROIT Sept. 29—Louis Disbrow, driving a 200-horsepower Simplex car at the state fair grounds today, established a new world's record over a dirt track for 30,40 and 50 miles, covering the distances in 27, 31, 36, 25 and 45.22 respectively. The previous records were made at Syracuse last year, by Ralph De Palma driving the same car. The Palma time for the 50 miles was 47.21.65.

WEATHER PUTS END
TO LOCAL SEASON

drinking are false. Such charges are false. One thing that may have started them is that I let my ball players do as they saw fit within the bounds of propriety. When a Chicago ball player wanted a drink, he drank it openly where anyone could see him and did not sneak up to his room with a bottle or sit in a quiet place with a congenial crowd and keep a bell boy hustling drinks.

Drinks Harmless, He Says.

Consequently the few and harmless drinks my men might take were known to anybody that might be looking and were exaggerated. But no player ever came on the field in uniform who was not in shape to play.

The operation I went through was a complete success and my doctors tell me I will be able to play ball next season as well as ever."

Owns \$80,000 in Stock.

"I still hold my shares in the Chicago club," said Chance. "I have about 10 per cent of the total stock which is valued at \$800,000, and rate my shares at \$80,000. During the years that Murphy held the office of president the team has earned more than a million dollars but now he has the nerve to turn against the fellows the minute they run into hard luck and fail to land a pennant every season."

Chance said he was going to rest up at his California ranch and would stick to baseball. He has had three big league contracts offered to him at attractive terms, he said.

WESTERN LEAGUE

HOW THEY STAND

Club	W	L	Pct.
Denver	26	52	.311
St. Joseph	24	71	.270
Omaha	22	71	.264
Des Moines	22	79	.258
Lincoln	22	81	.251
Wichita	7	85	.460
Sioux City	72	109	.377
Topeka	51	109	.317

DENVER WINS FINAL GAME

DENVER Sept. 29.—The locals won the closing game of the season this afternoon from Topeka 1 to 0. Interest now centers in the minor league championship series which begins here Saturday October 3 between Denver, the Western league champions and Minneapolis the American association pennant winners. The second game scheduled for today was called off on account of cold weather.

Score—First game R. H. E.
Denver 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1
Topeka 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
Leonard, Schreiber and Weaver
Block, Cochran and Billings
Two-base—Gilmore Struck out
By Leonard 7 Schreiber 6 Cochran
2 First base on balls—Off Cochran 3

SIOUX CITY SPLITS

SIOUX CITY Sept. 29—Sioux City closed the season by dividing games with Des Moines. In the first game both teams hit at will.

Score—First game R. H. E.
Sioux City 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 2 1
Des Moines 1 3 0 3 0 1 4 6 2 2
Conway White and Dietz Chapman
Sweet, Rogge and Sleight

Two base hits—Nevens Jones Leonard 2 Collopy Morris. Three-base hit—Collins Homerus Smith First base on balls—Off White 6 Sweet 2, Rogge 1 Struck out—By White 6 Conway 3

Score—Second game R. H. E.
Des Moines 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 6 2
Sioux City 1 0 0 0 1 2 8 5 1
Northrup and Sleight Conway and
Dietz

HAGERMAN WINS TWO

LINCOLN Sept. 29—Hagerman's masterful pitching in both games won for Lincoln Lincoln won the last 10 games of the season.

Score—First game R. H. E.
Wichita 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 5 0
Lincoln 1 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 6 2 2
Scott and Wrob Hagerman and
Curtis

Score—Second game R. H. E.
Des Moines 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 6 2
Sioux City 1 0 0 0 1 2 8 5 1
Northrup and Sleight Conway and
Dietz

ST. JOE WINS TWO

ST. JOE Sept. 29—St. Joe closed the Western League season by defeating Omaha 1 to 0. Double header.

The double is the 13th in a row of second place in the league standing over Omaha by the narrow margin of two points. Teams pitched 10 games for the 10-8, all winning only 11 hits and no passes in the 18 inn.

Score—First game R. H. E.
Omaha 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 6 0
St. Joe 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 4 1 0
Hall, Hicks and Johnson 11 hits
and 10 errors.

Two base hits—Patterson and Kelly Struck out—By Thomas Hall 3
Hicks 1 First base on balls—Off Hall 1
Hicks 4

Score—Second game R. H. E.
Omaha 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 0
St. Joe 2 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 6 0
Hicks and Johnson Thomas 11 hits
and 10 errors.

Two base hits—Thomas Menke Kelly P. W. Stunk of B. Thomas 5
Hicks 1 First base on balls—Off Hicks 1

AMERICAN LEAGUE

HOW THEY STAND

Club	W	L	Pct.
Boston	13	16	.500
Washington	5	8	.625
Baltimore	5	10	.333
Chicago	7	12	.437
Detroit	6	13	.462
St. Louis	7	13	.385
New York	7	13	.385

ED WALSH WINS AGAIN

HIGH AVE. Sept. 29—Ed. Walsh, St. Louis, is out of the Western League, and Chicago, settled a 10-10 tie.

Walsh was left hander, 10-10, the leading winning pitcher this year.

Score—R. H. E.
Chicago 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 6 0
St. Louis 0 4 3

Walsh and Schalk, Byrnes and Alexander, 10-10.

Two base hits—Brook, Three-base hit—Roth, Double play—Weaver to Byrnes, First base on balls—Off Walsh 1, Baumgardner 2 Struck out—By Walsh 1, Baumgardner 6.

CLEVELAND Sept. 29—Cleveland round up its at-home schedule by defeating Detroit 8 to 1. Gregg was left hander, while Lake was hard hit.

Score—R. H. E.
Cleveland 8 13 0
Detroit 1 6 2

Gregg and O'Neill, Lake and Stan-

Two-base hits—Jackson, Grimes, Stange, Three-base hits—Hendrix, Grimes, Double play—Crawford and Olson, First base on balls—Off Lake 1, Gregg 2 Struck out—By Gregg 8, Lake 3.

COAST LEAGUE

LOS ANGELES, 11—Vernon 4
SAN FRANCISCO 7—Portland 2
Sacramento 8-6—Oakland 21
Los Angeles 4—Portland 4

In area the United States of Amer-

ica exceeds 3,000,000 square acres

CONSERVATIVE

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS
MUST LISTEN TO FACTS

REPAIRS

We positively have the only completely equipped machine shop and repair department in this city. Our repair department is roomy, light and airy and is operated by some of the best machinists and repairmen in the state. Your inspection is invited.

STORAGE

We have the only up-to-date storage garage in the state. Every possible convenience is provided for our customers' comfort. Ladies' private rest room, gentlemen's wash room, private lockers, steam heat and the only clean, light, airy and roomy garage in town. When you pay for storage room you get a STALL all your own.

BETTER INVESTIGATE?

Our Prices Are Low
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELFSUPPLIES
VULCANIZING

The G. W. Blake Auto Co., Inc.

"FORD"
"FRANKLIN"

ONE-HALF BLOCK NORTH OF POSTOFFICE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

HOW THEY STAND

Club	W	L	Pct.
New York	10	4	.699
Pittsburgh	10	6	.612
Chicago	8	7	.560
St. Louis	5	9	.360
Philadelphia	4	10	.240
St. Paul	4	11	.231
Baltimore	4	12	.222

CARDS DEFEAT REDS

ST. LOUIS Sept. 29—St. Louis had extra hits in the 10th inning to defeat Boston of the National League 13 to 12, to win the opening game of the 10-8 series with a 13-12 win.

Score—First game R. H. E.
Omaha 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 6 0
St. Joe 1 0 1 0 0 2 2 1 4 1 0
Hall, Hicks and Johnson 11 hits
and 10 errors.

Two base hits—Patterson and Kelly Struck out—By Thomas 11

Score—Second game R. H. E.
Omaha 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 0
St. Joe 2 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 6 0
Hicks and Johnson Thomas 11 hits
and 10 errors.

Two base hits—Thomas Menke Kelly P. W. Stunk of B. Thomas 5
Hicks 1 First base on balls—Off Hicks 1

Score—Third game R. H. E.
Omaha 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 0
St. Joe 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 0
Hicks and Johnson Thomas 11 hits
and 10 errors.

\$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00

Gorton's Fall Hats

Are Winners

Hats for old men, young men,
middle-aged men.

Prices to Suit All Men

Gorton's
Cats. Dealer for Men.FURNITURE
AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS
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The Pearl Laundry has a special department for rough-drying family bundles.

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Child's Pictures, 2 Stockings, 2 Swiss Curtains, 2 Hose, 100c
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Waists, 10c
Cotton, 10c
Waists, Boys, 5c
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"Wool," 10c
Shirts, pr., 10c
Underdrawers, Wrappers, 10c
Cotton, 10c
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Night Shirts, 10c
Silk, 10c
Articles, 10c
Articles, Starched When Needed

The PearlThe laundry that uses Ivory Soap
Phone M-1085 15 West Bijou**DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.****POLICE AND PARADES**

(Continued From Page One)

were arrested and taken to the station house. As they were being taken through the door of the station a shot was heard. It appeared to have been fired by some one in the crowd. The operators cried out that the police were shooting.

Later the crowd was driven through Lawrence street and to the command where the parades dispersed.

After the excitement was over, Policeman Thomas McMurtry, who had been cut on the head with some blunt instrument and had also received a slight stab wound behind the ear, Another policeman received two slight stab wounds in the back.

8,000 Marchers in Line.

The widely heralded demonstration of the afternoon, the parade in honor of Anna Ladd and John D. Bryan, brought out about 8,000 marchers. The parade was orderly throughout.

Many women were among the marchers. Some marchers, however, had their guns.

It had been planned to march to the cemetery, where the two war victims were buried, and place flowers on their graves. The parade on its route was within a short distance of the cemetery, but Carlo Trezza, who had marched with the marchers, led the marchers in another direction. According to Trezza, the flowers, which were to have been placed on the graves, today will be taken to the cemetery tomorrow.

The following telegram was sent to Paris, France, tonight by the French Belgian branch of the Industrial Workers.

"General strike began. Men to demonstration. Charles E. Murphy, Joseph Caruso, John D. Bryan, and others. We count on international aid. Spread news everywhere."

(Signed)

J. B. LANGLET
Langlet is one of the French Belgian leaders.**Trouble Feared Today.**

Further trouble is feared by the police tomorrow when the order for a general strike of 4 hours, which had been called by the Industrial Workers into effect, is expected to be a protest against the renomination of Joseph E. Dix, Attorney-General and Joseph Caruso. The general strike order is expected by the Industrial Workers leaders to have a widespread effect. In many New England manufacturing centers, leaders of the or-

**SEES NO DANGER IN
ULSTER UPRISEINGS**Brother of Leader Redmond
Says Ireland's Political
Freedom Assured

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—"The Ulsterites' demonstration against home rule at Belfast is no more dangerous than this daylight," exclaimed William H. Redmond, Nationalist member of parliament, when he spoke at a large mass meeting in Carnegie hall tonight, was interrupted by the photographers.

"Half of Ulster is as ardently for home rule as any part of Ireland," he continued. "Half of Ulster belongs to the ancient faith, and many Protestants in recent years have been marching side by side with Catholics in the battle for Irish liberty."

The Industrial Workers and the Wobblies, the John D. Bryan, and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, with Herbert S. Hookin, acting secretary treasurer of the union, and also a defendant, held a conference at which details of the defense were discussed with William H. Harring, one of their counsel.

The trial, which is of most vital concern to the cause of organized labor, will be held before Judge A. H. Anderson, of the federal court, whom Colonel Roosevelt, in 1901, denounced as a "Jackass," when he dismissed a libel suit against one of the Indianapolis papers.

This trial is the direct outcome of the dismantling of the Los Angeles Times by James B. McNamara and Otto McManalit at the instance of the former's brother, John J. McNamara.

Tragedy Almost Forgotten.

How the confession of these men stirred society, especially labor, to the center, is well remembered. But so much time has elapsed since that sensational confession that the tragic episode has almost died out of the public mind. Trial of the 31 leaders of the bridge and iron workers union, however, will revive all the ghastly circumstances surrounding the work of the McNamaras in their murderous zeal to destroy their unionist competitors.

It is not contended in the indictment of the 31 men who are about to go on trial that they were personally cognizant of the plot to blow up the Los Angeles Times. What they are specifically charged with is violation of the interstate commerce law by shipping dynamite in large quantities from one state to another without authority.

That these indicted men were leaders and abettors of the McNamaras in the dismantling plots of the latter by shipping dynamite on passenger trains to points convenient for the confessed danditizers, is the contention of the government.

Government Claims Strong Case.

The government bases its case chiefly upon the evidence secured from the office of John J. McNamara at the time of his arrest here. At that time, detectives secured more than 100 letters and other documents from McNamara's files, which, according to the government attorneys, establish the guilt of the 40 defendants, at least so far as the shipping of dynamite from state to state is concerned. Altogether the indictments against the labor leaders contain 128 counts against each of the defendants, and the penalty for any one of the offenses varies from 18 months to two years.

Sixty-five of the explosions considered in the indictments were on work of members of the National Erectors association, an organization of "open shop" employers, and 31 explosions or attempts, were on work of contractors who were not members of the erectors association. There are more than 100 explosions, considered in the indictments. They began in 1905 and occurred at widely scattered points all over the country.

Dictograph Records.

One of the features that will invest this trial with unusual, if not sensational, interest is the dictograph. Just how big a part this mechanical eavesdropper will play in the trial of the labor leaders is impossible to say, but that it will figure as one of its most conspicuous elements there can be no doubt. It is not only affirmed, but it is a matter of boast on the part of the government officials here, that they have succeeded in planting the dictograph either in the homes or the offices of nearly all of the men under indictment, and they have a record of the inmost thoughts of these men in connection with the dismantling outrages that have occurred throughout the country. Just how incriminating these records are only the trial itself can develop.

Those opposing Mr. Murphy were interested in the announcement made in New York last night by United States Senator O'Gorman that Justice Victor J. Dowling of the supreme court be placed in nomination by friends of Governor Woodrow Wilson, who are understood to look with disfavor on the nomination of Governor Dix. Friends of Governor Dix declared tonight, however, that he would be confirmed as soon as he would head the ticket.

Speakers of prominence from 12 states will deliver addresses in the course of the four days meeting, and the serious and technical phases of the Congress will be lightened by an elaborate program of spectacles and parades. The city tonight is brilliant with electrical decorations.

The Mormon Tabernacle will be used as the meeting place and the congress, following precedent, will begin with the inauguration of the first speaker of the Utah legislature, eight years ago. On this occasion it will be seen to the full in how cheerfully accompanied by the delegations with Prof. J. D. Meekin, composer of the ode as organist.

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Friends of Mr. Murphy who rededicated him today said he was not seeking to force the renomination of Governor Dix, but felt that the governor had given the state a good administration and was entitled to a renomination. Those men said however, that if the Tammany leader felt the opposition to Governor Dix's renomination was general, he would withdraw his support of the governor.

On his arrival here from New York tonight, Charles E. Murphy made it clear that he still believed the convention should renominate Governor Dix. The Tammany chieftain, when shown the statement of Governor Woodrow Wilson, said:

"I will not discuss it. The convention will be an open one. It is ridiculous to talk otherwise."

That Murphy and his friends control the majority of delegates is conceded. Out of 450 delegates the opponents of Mr. Murphy tonight claimed only 30 or 40 votes.

"THE GRANDEST ONE-DAY TRIP IN THE WORLD."

**CRIPPLE CREEK
SHORT LINE**

It is the way that this railroad climbs up, and over the tops of the mountains, that has made it one of the famous scenic trips of the world.

**"DYNAMITE TRIALS"
TO BEGIN TOMORROW**Fifty-one Indicted as Outcome
of Blowing Up of Los
Angeles Times

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—Many of the 31 defendants in the dynamite cases, who are to appear for trial before Judge Anderson Tuesday, arrived today. They were accompanied by from a dozen attorneys from Chicago, Kansas City, New York and other cities.

It was the first time so many of the men had met since their arraignment last March. Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, with Herbert S. Hookin, acting secretary treasurer of the union, and also a defendant, held a conference at which details of the defense were discussed with William H. Harring, one of their counsel.

The trial, which is of most vital concern to the cause of organized labor, will be held before Judge A. H. Anderson, of the federal court, whom Colonel Roosevelt, in 1901, denounced as a "Jackass," when he dismissed the Indianapolis paper.

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SUITS LEFT

They are going fast. Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Kuppenheimer and Clotheraff makes. All sizes, 34 to 46. Suits worth from \$25 to \$30.

\$13.75**Robbins**
IN THE CORNER**U. S. INTERVENTION
NOT A PROBABILITY**Report of Senate Committee
Will Have No Influence
With President

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 29.—The report of the special Senate committee which investigated Mexico and the revolutions of Madero and Orozco, will not influence President Taft in his policy toward that country. Published reports that have reached the president here, that the senate committee would report in favor of intervention, have been read with great care by the president, but will not change his attitude.

This statement was made by the president to callers today. His position in regard to Mexico, as told to visitors, has not changed since he sent the Mexican ambassador to Mexico City, with word that intervention was to be had.

He is not prepared to call Congress in extra session to pass upon the need of intervention, and he told his callers that he had no present intention of doing so. He does not believe conditions in Mexico are as bad as they were several weeks ago. He is standing firm upon his declaration to the Mexican ambassador, and believes that conditions have improved since he told him what might be expected from the United States if American lives and property were not protected.

He made it clear to friends that intervention is just as far away today as it was then—not probability, but it is not an impossibility.

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COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Published every day in the year at The Gazette Building by the

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

PLAINLY INDICATIVE

READERS of the press of the nation, familiar with political conditions, will not fail to note the trend of events. The "old line" press hesitates to fight Mr. Taft or Mr. Wilson, but it has no hesitancy in throwing the harpoon in the direction of Mr. Roosevelt.

If these papers, followers of Wall Street for years, were not fearful of Roosevelt's chances to win they would say nothing. The press of the country wastes no ammunition on lame ducks. Debs and Chafin do not bother them but "that man Roosevelt" is disturber by day and a terror by night to the paid press of the nation.

To the man who has watched political matters closely in the past this can indicate but one thing—that these papers fear that Mr. Roosevelt will be elected and realize that a storm of popular indignation is arising that cannot be stopped.

Wherever Colonel Roosevelt has appeared the largest crowds known in the history of political campaigning have heard him. During the primary campaign this was true and the stand-patters consoled themselves with the statement "the people want to see him, he is so spectacular." This was especially true in Ohio. But when the votes were counted in the President's own state the "spectacular" man had carried it by nearly 60,000.

History will repeat itself. The primary elections were simply a forerunner of what is to come in November.

Roosevelt's appeal to the conscience of the nation has been heard. There has been a response that cannot be mistaken.

THE LUMBER TRUST

ATTORNEY GENERAL BEN GRIFFITH appears to have smoked out one of the trusts or "associations" in Northern Colorado. The lumbermen there according to reports, operated under the provisions of a "gentleman's agreement."

To keep this gentlemen's agreement a gentleman was paid a salary as secretary and it was his business to see to it that a certain price was maintained for lumber sold by any member of the association.

It may be that these dealers hired this man to exercise power over them so that they would not ask too much for the lumber. Charitably inclined friends of the trusts might argue this. The people, however, will believe that this association was organized and existed for the purpose of procuring the highest price possible for everything that went out of the lumber yard and for the further purpose of destroying competition—which we used to say "was the life of trade."

Now the dealers say it is the death of trade. After the farmer has bought his land about the first person he meets is the lumberman who sells him the material for house and barn. Of course we know what the farmer received when he bought at Greeley and we know where he received it—right in the neck.

In a measure such organizations operate in restraint of the development of the country. People realize that they are being robbed and resent it. This resentment prompts them to go to new fields, and the section afflicted has lost a settler.

Ben Griffith is doing fine work. He is conducting his office on behalf of the people. If he is reelected, as we believe he will be, he is making preparations to determine why the cost of living is so high in Colorado.

It is hard to believe that the farmer is profiting as a result of this increased cost to the consumer. The middle-man is the factor to be reckoned with. This middle-man is backed by all the corporations, the railroads and the manufacturer and the entire plot is, not particularly against the producer who is receiving fair remuneration for his product, but against the consumer—the last man to pay the price.

A recent report by the Federal Bureau of Labor is illuminating. Its deductions are

in line with our contention. This report follows:

Specimens of the statements of merchants in various cities published in the report follow:

New York—Meats in general are so high that if prices continue thus much longer, will be obliged to close up business. Have already lost \$200 since advance in prices.

Chicago—Jobbing prices on flour has advanced 60 cents on each barrel, and unless there is a decline soon retail prices will advance.

Salt Lake City—Everything seems to be at the top, but nothing shows any decline.

Remarks of merchants accompanying the price reports for May 15 told the same story. These are examples:

Los Angeles—The decline of prices on potatoes is due to speculators losing their grip on the market. Shipments have arrived from other states and as new potatoes will come in freely in a few weeks they had to let go.

Portland, Ore.—Rise of prices for beef and pork is due to shortage of stock.

This was the showing made for the food prices in the last year, according to the report, on the foods investigated:

Decrease in price: Smoked bacon, 1 per cent.

Increase in price: Fresh milk, 24; smoked ham, 27.1; hens, 3.8; granulated sugar, 6; Irish potatoes, 7.6; wheat flour, 10.7; pork chops, 11.2; pure lard, 11.3; strictly fresh eggs, 11.8; corn meal, 12.7; creamery butter, 13.3; sirloin steak, 17.1; rib roast, 17.5; round steak, 18.6.

The advance during the decade, compared with the prices June 15 last, with the average for the 10 years, follows:

Granulated sugar, 8.6 per cent; fresh eggs, 26.1; fresh milk, 32.9; creamery butter, 33.3; wheat flour, 29.3; pure lard, 55.8; hens, 58.1; sirloin steak, 59.5; smoked hams, 61.3; corn meal, 63.7; rib roast, 63.8; round steak, 84; pork chops, 86; smoked bacon, 98.7; Irish potatoes, 111.9.

Bituminous coal advanced in 17 out of 32 cities, the prices remained unchanged in 12 cities and declined in three cities.



TO THE HEALTH OF THE KAISER!
From the New York American.

Americans of every race are sincerely concerned about the health of the German emperor. For there is a feeling in this country that the Kaiser is more than a monarch. He is regarded as a great human being—a great man. After his own feudal and traditional fashion, Wilhelm is even a great democrat.

He impresses most Americans as being a superb man of business, bent upon rendering the maximum service not only to his own people but to the whole world.

Americans hope that the illness of the kaiser, as reported from his retreat at Cassel, is not so grave as it seems.

A MUNICIPAL OPERA HOUSE.
From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

San Francisco is going to make the first experiment in this country of conducting a municipal opera house. Out of a large loan contracted for public buildings and beautifying the civic center a sum has been set aside for purchasing a site for a new opera house. Public-spirited citizens have agreed to build the structure, which is to be owned by the city but conducted by a board of trustees such as has charge of the city library.

Those who build the opera house have the first call on boxes and seats, which they must pay for at regular rates, but aside from this there is no special privilege to anyone. It is intended to give good opera, and the building is to be used for no other purpose. If in any one year there is a surplus it can only be used for providing better opera. The city undertakes no obligation whatever, and its sole contribution is the site.

This seems to fit tolerably well into Mr. Hammerstein's idea of constructing 40 opera houses all over the country and have short seasons of opera in each by his own companies. The only trouble with the San Francisco proposal is that there is no guarantee in sight, and we all know that without this guarantee there is mighty little show of a permanent organization. In this city we have never had opera produced with financial success from the mere box-office point of view. There has been a guarantee behind the promoters, although at present we are pretty close to a paying basis, owing to the unusual conditions which exist.

The city does not need a municipal opera house, since it is well provided, and the future seems fairly well-assured. But there are a lot of smaller cities which well might follow the example of the Pacific metropolis and make good opera possible. There are not enough stars of the first magnitude at present to meet the requirements of the Hammerstein program, but there are enough good singers to give adequate operatic presentations, and that is what cultured people want.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENCY.
From the New York Sun.

One interesting result of the successful visit of the French prime minister, M. Raymond Poincaré, to Russia has been the launching of a presidential boom for him. The term of M. Fallières ends in February, and the gossip has already begun to indicate the men from whom a president will probably be chosen.

The case for Poincaré is plain. Called to his present office in the midst of an international crisis and a national scandal, he succeeded in ending the Moroccan affair with at least a measure of credit for his nation. In the critical days when it was possible that the French parliament might refuse to accept the treaty of Berlin his influence was decisive, since then he has shown ability and force in several emergencies.

Under his direction the French army has been strengthened, the work of restoring the French navy has continued, and his visit to St. Petersburg has placed the Franco-Russian alliance on the firmest footing it has ever known, while his policy has strengthened the Anglo-French understanding. Finally, in domestic affairs, his championship of the electoral reform, long desired by the nation, has secured its passage in the chamber of deputies.

But however much these real achievements may have increased the reputation of M. Poincaré, it is only doubtful if they have contributed to making him a strong presidential possibility. The reason is simple: the invariable practice of the French republic for a generation has been to choose not a strong but a safe man to fill the honorable post of president. The very virtues of Poincaré unless French is to change his practice, are obstacles to his promotion to the Elysée.

In addition, his championship of the project for a change in representation in the chamber has won Poincaré the determined opposition of two of the most powerful of contemporary French politicians, M. Combes, who as prime minister carried through the church disestablishment, and M. Clemenceau, the "wrecker of ministries." Clemenceau is viewed as a possible rival of Poincaré in the presidential election, but in any event must be reckoned as an opposing politician.

Other candidates now talked of are Bourgeois, at present member of the cabinet; Desnouettes, president of the chamber of deputies; and a whole host of comparatively obscure men whose public record is adequate, but who have revealed no particular force which might promise to lead them to attempt to increase the influence and importance of my youthful idea of a plutocrat.

And yet I had a very happy childhood.

I wonder if children nowadays couldn't manage to have a happy and profitable childhood without all these luxuries and trills which we have come to consider part of a "decent bringing up."

Yes, my friends, it may be some excuse for avoiding motherhood that you really can't afford to bring up a child decently, but is it any excuse that you don't want to undergo the least self-denial or loss of freedom yourself, or that you can't give a child every luxury and pleasure and trill you might enjoy giving?

Foreign observers have without exception commented upon the recent complete change in the spirit and temper of the French people. Self-confidence, as far as international affairs are concerned, determination to put an end to the crying abuses of machine politics and party corruption, are the salient

points in this new French emotion. That the election of M. Poincaré might be one consequence of this change is believed to be possible, but hardly more than possible.

MACAULAY'S DISMAL PROPHETIC.

From the Kansas City Star.

A little more than a half century ago Lord Macaulay wrote a famous letter in which he predicted a time of stress to American institutions. In this letter, which was addressed to H. S. Bendix, the biographer of Jefferson, the great historian expressed his doubt over the outcome of the democratic experiment of the United States.

"As long as America had a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land, he wrote, the nation would get along nicely. The test would be applied when the country should have its great cities, with hundreds of thousands of men sometimes out of work."

"The day will come," he went on, "when in the state of New York a multitude of people, none of whom has had more than half a breakfast and expects to have more than half a dinner, will choose a legislature. Is it possible to doubt what sort of legislature will be chosen?"

In other words, Macaulay felt that a hungry democracy was not to be trusted. "There will be, I fear," he wrote, "spoliation. The spoliation will increase the distress. The distress will produce fresh spoliation."

That was a possible prophecy for the middle of the last century. At that time it was still the orthodoxy of economists that the majority of mankind was condemned to a life of poverty and want. Under such conditions, a democratic government would be of all forms the most unstable. "It is hard," poor Richard wrote, "for an empty sack to stand upright." If the vast bulk of the population were to be sunk in hopeless poverty society would be living on a volcano.

Since that time, however, with the enormous development of labor-saving machinery, it has become apparent that there is going to be enough for everybody.

The German government, the Liberal party in England and the Progressive party in the United States all are working on the assumption that no industrial man need go without a decent living.

Artificial sources of unequal distribution of the products of labor are being traced down. Causes of poverty are being found and remedies applied. It is being realized that if there should finally be a day when in the midst of plenty multitudes of people would have only half a breakfast and would expect only half a dinner, then American institutions would be in danger—and would deserve to be. So a great party has set out to see to it that day shall never come.

The mosquito obtains his meal by roosting on his host and drilling a prospect shaft with great rapidity, after which he lowers his pumping outfit and drinks until he bulges. Owing to the mosquito's carelessness in not sterilizing his instruments, he generally poisons his victim, causing a lump which varies in size from a peanut in the daytime when you can see it, to a watermelon at night, when you can't. It should be the duty of all citizens to catch and sterilize as many mosquitoes as possible. This can be done by boiling them for an hour.

Some mosquitoes carry yellow fever and dengue and distribute them with the enthusiasm of a Roosevelt man distributing Bull Moose buttons. Such mosquitoes can be detected by the way they stilt their bodies, tail up, when drilling.

When you are being prodded on by a mosquito who does not hold his body level, remove him at once, even if you have to use force, and quarantine him for 30 days.

Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water and can be exterminated by pouring kerosene on all ponds and pools. A barrel of oil in June will save 9,000,000 steps in August. In some parts of the country mosquitoes are so large and ravenous that they carry straws and imbibe their victims through wire screens as a summer girl laps up a soda. Mosquitoes can be kept out of the house by placing the latter on barges in the middle of a large ocean.

The roar of lions in Africa is no more terrifying than the loud, menacing hum of one mosquito who has squeezed through a hole in the screen, and is cruising about the bedroom at midnight and looking you over with a critical eye.

Mosquitoes have strong heads and can dine for hours on a Kentucky colonel without becoming intoxicated. But they are no match for gold mine promoters or ward politicians. Many a mosquito has retired from the cheek of one of these species of citizen with a bent and twisted drill, and has gotten a cold and cruel laugh from a world which has no sympathy for him.

(Copyrighted by George Mathew Adams.)

DESOLATION AMONG THE BOSSSES.
From the New York Evening Post.

The denial of the report that life can be produced artificially is a heavy blow to a multitude of former politicians.

A HELVATIME WAS HAD BY ALL.
From the Leroy Journal.

Miss Esther Spootz of Jacksonville is visiting friends in the city this week.

SPEAKING OF COIFFURES.
From the New York Sun.

The baby is a well-formed little tot with flaxen hair and large blue eyes dressed in expensive style.

DESOLATION AMONG THE BOSSSES.
From the Record-Herald.

Rome—the pope has determined that the body of Pope Leo XIII, which is still provisionally buried in St. Peter's, shall be removed within the year to a tomb in the Lutheran basilica.

What Is "A Decent Bringing Up?"
By RUTH CAMERON.

A little group of women were discussing the subject of rice suicide the other day.

One woman, who has been married four years and has a family to match, said with a good deal of vigor that she thought that these women who were married three or four years before they had any children at all were absolutely wicked.

And then, of course, someone spoke up with that familiar argument, behind which so many married women who avoid motherhood try to shelter themselves—"I think it's a good deal worse to have children when you can't afford to bring them up decently."

Now to my mind there's a good deal to that argument.

And yet I don't think it's any excuse at all for many of the women who justify themselves by it.

You think those two statements are inconsistent? Not a bit. It certainly isn't kind to bring children into the world when you can't afford to bring them up decently. But it is these women's ideas of "decently" with which I quarrel.

By "a decent bringing up" they do not simply mean enough good food to build a healthy body, enough education to develop an intelligent mind, and enough care and training to help form the kind of character a good citizen ought to have.

Indeed no.

When they say they can't afford to have children because they can't bring them up decently, they mean they can't afford to usher them into the world with all the fuss and fanfare with which the modern baby often makes his advent even into the most modest home; that they cannot afford to surround their children's babyhood with all the paraphernalia with which their wealthier friends make babyhood unique and unnatural; that they can't afford to give them as children all the expensive playthings, the fancy frills of education, the fine gowns in which to ape their elders, and the lavish supply of spending money which the modern child must have because all the other children do.

The proprietress of one of those little shops at which the school children of the town do most of their trading told me it was really amazing how much money the children even of modest homes had to spend.

There are dozens of children that have a penny or two every day," said she, "and some have a dime a day, and there's one boy from up your way that comes in with a quarter almost every morning."

I remember when I was a little girl another girl told me that she and her cousin, who was visiting her, were each to have a penny a day for a week.

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Until you have made a critical examination of this gathering.

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Things That Are
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Each the work of an artist, carved from horn. Only the larger shops in Paris can offer them for sale. Nowhere else to our knowledge can they be found in this country. Representing butterflies and dragon flies, they are wonderfully carved and beautifully colored.

THE HAMILTON JEWELRY
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Distinctive Jewelry

OUR
overcoat
will feel
good

These cool mornings
and evenings. Your
last winter's overcoat,
if sent to us, can be
made to look like new.
Charges very reasonable.
Only 3 hours' time required.

FRANK BROWN RELEASED

Frank Brown, the Table Rock farmer who was arrested Saturday charged with beating his daughter, Hattie Brown, was released from the county jail Saturday night, having procured bond of \$1,000. The hearing will be held in Justice Dunnington's court October 15. Brown returned to his ranch yesterday.

SHOES BY THE INCHES IN KANSAS

From the Wellsville Globe.

A customer came into one of the stores one day with a piece of wood six or eight inches in length and selected a pair of shoes by it. That plan of buying shoes looks odd nowadays, but not many years ago many of the farmers with big families bought all their shoes that way. Along in the fall they would go to town with a stick for each member of the family and return home with as many as a dozen pairs of shoes. And it was very rarely that they ever brought a pair back because they would not fit.

We Live in Concert

"We live in these days in great concert—as a nation, as individuals—and we need to cultivate reverence. One of the temptations of college life is to become so analytical that we become cold and indifferent. College is indeed the place for open-mindedness; also it is the place where we can push up through nature to God. Learn reverence in college, for from here go the leaders in the social regeneration of the world. When I graduated from college 15 years ago, I thought religion consisted of serving humanity, but now I see that reverence surpasses this. We need also the faith that inspires service, the faith that inspired Martin Luther to make religion a reality and Phillips Brooks to be a prophet of God. We need to aspire to achieve; we need to pray as well as to work; we need to live as well as man."

"Our social endeavors should be reinforced by religious convictions, to make us sure that selfishness is sin, that the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God are supreme."

"We need more reverence, more positive experience that God is near—then routine work will become a joyous experience. We need a daily walk with God, when notwithstanding all our shortcomings, our sins will be lifted up into fellowship with God."

"Reverence, then, means that the footprints of God have come near our own; that the child has put his hands into his father's hands. May reverence grow greatly in our midst."

Societies and Clubs

The Nurses Registry association will meet Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Dr. Moses will lecture.

The board of managers of the Boys Club association will meet tomorrow at 10:30 a.m. at the club house. Members are requested to be present.

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